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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

PROFESSOR VON BÖHM-BAWERK's contribution to the memorial volume of essays drawn up in 1896 in honor of Karl Knies has been admirably translated into English by Mrs. Alice M. Macdonald under the title of "Karl Marx and the Close of His System, A Criticism."*

The occasion of this criticism was the appearance of the third and last volume of Marx's great work on "Capital" in 1894, just nine years after the second volume and nearly thirty years after the first. This third volume contains the attempted reconciliation of the labor theory of value with the observed tendency of profits to seek a level, and it is this reconciliation which serves Böhm-Bawerk as material on which to exercise his unequalled critical faculty. In a brief "introduction" he indicates the nature of the opposition or "contradiction" with which Marx was confronted. A detailed exposition of this contradiction, accompanied by a running fire of criticism, occupies three chapters treating of: "The Theory of Value and Surplus Value," "The Theory of the Average Rate of Profit and the Price of Production" and "The Question of the Contradiction." A fourth chapter discusses "The Error in the Marxian System—Its Origin and Ramifications," while the study concludes with a criticism of an article by an apologist of Marx, Werner Sombart.

Briefly expressed, Böhm-Bawerk finds Marx guilty of borrowing his theory that value is in proportion to quantity of labor from the English economists, of proving this "law" by means of fallacious dialectic, and basing his whole exploitation theory of profits upon it without once putting it to the test of experience. That value is not in proportion to quantity of labor, but is also affected by the amount of capital employed in production, was however too obvious to be ignored. Marx's theory called for a variable rate of profits, experience points to a level or an average rate of profits. Chapter X of Volume III tries to explain experience without abandoning theory and fails, as any such attempt must fail. The contradiction is irreconcilable, and Marx's "invulnerable" system is exploded.

Scientific socialism has never gained more than a corporal's guard

* With a preface by James Bonar. Pp. 221. Price, \$1.60. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1898.

of followers in this country. Yet the exploitation theory of profits is of considerable scientific interest, and this new exposition and criticism of it should fall into the hands of many readers. As a discussion of the right and wrong applications of different methods of economic analysis it is exceedingly suggestive.

INTO A SMALL VOLUME* Professor Butler has collected the address delivered before the Liberal Club of Buffalo in November, 1896, on "The Meaning of Education;" the presidential address delivered before the National Educational Association at Denver in July, 1895, on "What Knowledge Is of Most Worth?" another address before the same association in Buffalo, July, 1896, on "Democracy and Education;" the presidential address before the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, at Easton, in November, 1895, on "Is There a New Education?" the address delivered before the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity in March, 1890, on "The Function of the Secondary School;" and two articles, one of which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* in March, 1894, on "Reform of Secondary Education in the United States," while the other constituted the introduction to the English translation of Paulsen's "German Universities," published in 1895, on "The American College and the American University."

Apart from its general felicity in style and the interest which attaches to whatever a specialist such as Professor Butler has to say on the constantly recurring aspects of modern education, the volume before us is of special interest to students of social science, first, because it indicates a clear perception of the large part which social science studies must play in any rational system of education in a democracy; and secondly, because the book itself is imbued with the spirit of much of the best recent writings on social topics. A few sentences will serve to justify the above statements: "In a democracy at least, an education is a failure that does not relate itself to the duties and opportunities of citizenship." "Science is wholly a matter of method; it is knowledge classified, and nothing more. The knowledge so classified may be knowledge of plants, or of heavenly bodies, or of the human body, or of forms of government, or of education." "In society as it exists to-day the dominant note, running through all of our struggles and problems, is economic—what the old Greeks might have called political. Yet it is a constant fight to get any proper

* *The Meaning of Education and Other Essays and Addresses.* By NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER. Pp. xi, 230. Price, \$1.00. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1898.

teaching from the economic and social point of view put before high school and college students. They are considered too young or too immature to study such recondite subjects, although the nice distinctions between the Greek moods and tenses and the principles of conic sections, with their appeal to the highly trained mathematical imagination, are their daily food. As a result thousands of young men and young women, who have neither the time, the money, nor the desire for a university career, are sent forth from the schools either in profound ignorance of the economic basis of modern society, or with only the most superficial and misleading knowledge of it. The indefensibility of this policy, even from the most practical point of view, is apparent when we bear in mind that in this country we are in the habit of submitting questions, primarily economic in character, every two or four years to the judgment and votes of what is substantially an untutored mob."

Readers of the first chapter on "The Meaning of Education" will do well to compare Professor Butler's unequivocal endorsement of Mr. Fiske's "Theory of the Prolongation of Infancy" with the criticism of this theory made by Professor Giddings in the latter's "Principles of Sociology," first edition, p. 229.

A VALUABLE SUPPLEMENT to the existing literature concerning John Stuart Mill is his "*Correspondance Inédite avec Gustave d'Eichthal*,"* just brought out by the son of the latter in the *Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine*. In addition to translating the thirty-eight letters from Mill and the two from the younger Tooke contained in the collection, the editor, M. Eugène d'Eichthal, has supplied an excellent introduction, which describes the origin and course of the friendship to which these letters are a lasting memorial. The correspondents met first in London in 1828, when Mill was twenty-two and d'Eichthal was twenty-four years of age. The interchange of letters, which began the following year, was continued at irregular intervals until 1842. After a lapse of twenty-two years it was resumed in 1864 and continued until 1871, two years before Mill's death. During the earlier period the two friends relied upon each other for information in regard to the progress of events in their respective countries. D'Eichthal was an ardent disciple of Saint Simon and at the same time a great admirer of the English. Mill appears as a friendly critic of the followers of Saint Simon and also of his own countrymen. He sees much to admire

* Pp. xvii, 238. Price, 2 fr. 50. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1898.

in France which d'Eichthal overlooks. On religious questions they were very much in accord.

As a whole the letters do not contain anything that is absolutely new, but they show Mill in one of those personal relations which reveal so much in regard to a writer's character. Beginning with but a mild interest in the school of Saint Simon, he came in later years to regard himself as identified with the spirit it represented. He speaks with more freedom of Auguste Comte in these letters than in his essay on that writer, and describes him as unjust not only to Saint Simon but "in general toward all of those who have ceased to please him" (p. 201). The change which Mill's economic ideas underwent during the later years of his life is indicated by comparing the following sentences written in 1867 with what he says in regard to population in his "Political Economy:" "The question of the number of children in a family appears to me to be more important from the point of view of morals than from that of political economy, for in the present condition of the human race, the great increase of wealth, on the one hand, and the growing tendency toward emigration on the other, have very much lessened the significance of the problem of population as an economic problem."

In addition to the letters to d'Eichthal five letters from that author to Mill containing a very clear account of the ideas and aims of the school of Saint Simon are published in the series.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announces in its fall list the third and concluding volume of Ratzel's "History of Mankind," volumes three and four of Hart's "American History Told by Contemporaries" and "A Source Book of American History" for use in the secondary schools, by the same author. Other works in history are "The United Kingdom: A Political History," by Goldwin Smith; "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Wilbur H. Siebert; "European History: an Outline of its Development," by George B. Adams, and "Philadelphia," by Miss Agnes Repplier. Among the new works on economics, etc., are "The Distribution of Wealth," by John B. Clark; "Economics," by Edw. T. Devine, and "The Elements of Sociology," by Franklin Henry Giddings.

PROFESSOR SOMBART's little book on "Socialism,"* which was so

* *Socialism and the Social Movement in the Nineteenth Century*. By WERNER SOMBART, Professor in the University of Breslau. With a Chronicle of the Social Movement, 1750-1896. Translated by Rev. Anson P. Atterbury. With an Introduction by Professor John B. Clark. Pp. xvii, 199. Price. \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1898.

favorably received in Germany, has just been translated into English. The reputation of the translator, coupled with Professor Clark's statement in his introductory note that it represents a new and worthy departure in the method of studying socialism, should secure it many readers in this country. The book contains a sympathetic account of the socialistic labor movement in this century, together with an attempted explanation of the underlying causes of this movement. The author does not preach nor condemn the doctrines he discusses; in brief space, he succeeds in showing the relations of many of these doctrines to the economic causes that lead to their acceptance or rejection on the part of different individuals in society. Readers familiar with the life and writings of Karl Marx will recognize the strong impress that Marx has made upon the author. Indeed, it will doubtless seem to many that Marx is somewhat overrated in the volume.

IN A VOLUME of some two hundred and sixty pages Professor Smith has grouped together some of the leading cases on the law of municipal corporations* under a number of headings relating to corporate powers, rights and liabilities. The work is intended for class-room instruction, where it will prove particularly useful. The increasing importance of this branch of the law makes it a matter of great moment to the profession that special training in it be offered in all our law schools. Much of the existing misapprehension as to the possibilities and limitations of municipal power and activity is due to confused notions in regard to the prevailing rules of law. It is probably asking too much to expect others than law students to examine the contents of such a volume. The light thrown upon our municipal system by the skillful arrangement of cases is more instructive than volumes of descriptive analysis. It is to be hoped that Professor Smith will continue the work he has thus undertaken, giving us a more complete collection of cases on such important subjects as the limitations of legislative control and the implied powers of the municipality. With these chapters enlarged the work will become an indispensable adjunct to the study of our municipal system.

PROFESSOR WOODROW WILSON has just brought out a revised edition of his useful text-book on "The State."† Aside from the

* *Cases on Selected Topics in the Law of Municipal Corporations.* By JEREMIAH SMITH, Story Professor of Law in Harvard University. Pp. 260. Cambridge: Harvard Law Review Publishing Company, 1898.

† *The State. Elements of Historical and Practical Politics.* By WOODROW WILSON, Ph. D., LL. D. Revised Edition. Pp. xxxv, 656. Price, \$2.00. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1898.

combination of the first two chapters into one chapter, and the expansion of the third chapter into two, the table of contents of the new edition indicates but few changes in the work. The thirty pages that are cut off of its length are more than balanced by the three lines added to each page, and the relative space assigned to each topic is little changed. A careful examination of the body of the work reveals the fact, however, that the whole book has been carefully rewritten. The descriptive material is everywhere brought down to date, while nearly every page is improved by the introduction of some happy turn of expression or more telling illustration. Always an ardent believer in style as an indispensable adjunct to historical writing, the author in this latest work shows how much higher his own standard of literary execution has become since the book first saw the light in 1889. Since it is already in use as a text-book in Cambridge University, England, and in over a hundred colleges in this country, this new edition of "The State" is sure of a wide circulation. The publishers announce that a Japanese edition has recently been brought out.

REVIEWS.

*Essays on the Civil War and Reconstruction.** By WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING, Ph. D. Pp. 376. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1898.

It would be difficult to find a more thorough corrective for many of the current misconceptions as to the place of our written constitution in the political life of the country than the series of essays contained in this volume. For this reason, if for no other, every student of political science will give it a warm welcome as an important contribution to American constitutional history. It is true that the author restricts the discussion within definite and rather narrow limits, but the period covered is fraught with so many political lessons that this limitation of scope is an advantage rather than a defect.

Probably no other period of American history has received such diverse constitutional interpretation, owing largely to the fact that few writers have as yet been able to divest themselves of the strong prejudices and passions which dominated the period. Furthermore, an adequate presentation of the subject requires a degree of discrimination and philosophic grasp which few writers possess. Owing to a

* The following are the chapter headings: The Constitution of the United States in the Civil War; The Constitution of the United States in Reconstruction, Military Government during Reconstruction; The Process of Reconstruction; The Impeachment and Trial of President Johnson; Are the States Equal Under the Constitution? American Political Philosophy.